

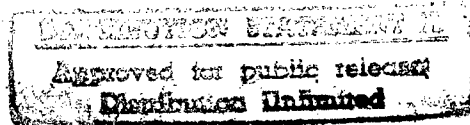
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SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(2-8 February 1960)

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FOREWORD

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(2-8 February 1960)

PREFACE

The Summary of the Polish Provincial Press is a report containing summaries, extracts and collations of items of local significance in the political, sociological, and economic fields, appearing in selected provincial dailies from all major areas of Poland. This report contains items from sources dated 2-8 February 1960 and from Kurier Szczecinski of 1 February.

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I. THE GOVERNMENT

1. General

An article referred to the fact that certain representatives of municipal and other authorities were known to have stated that articles published by the Sztandar Ludu, and criticizing the work of people's municipal council presidium agencies undermined the standing of such public bodies, and spread distrust with regard to the integrity and reliability of the people who ran the city.

"This is a very serious reproach. Sztandar Ludu is the organ of the party wojewodztwo committee, and naturally implements the party policy. It is one of the principles of such policy to fight economic crime, the power of cliques, soullessness and bureaucracy. That is precisely what we are doing.

"It is our earnest desire to enhance the authority of our municipal and wojewodztwo government, however praising them to high heaven is not the way to do it. The trust of the population in the municipal council and in all other agencies will grow if all irregularities are liquidated as soon as discovered" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 3 February).

Franciszek Pisula, Minister of Food Industry and of Purchases, accompanied by Vice-Ministers Stanislaw Ochab and M. Ruminski arrived here today in order to investigate the possibilities of using the buildings of the former Szczecin sugar refinery for the needs of the "Gryf" chocolate factory, and of the construction of a cold storage warehouse at Szczecin (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 3 February).

"When asked who among the municipal councilmen takes care of the needs of Ciechow Gorny city section, citizen Jan Lesny, president of the section's block committee said quite frankly that he did not know. Whenever he needed anything for the section's population, he had to take it up with the members of the people's municipal council presidium, or with heads of the presidium sections or services. There have been no meetings held by the councilmen with their constituents in the city section.

"What a pity!. The councilmen would have had an opportunity to see that the section's newly dug well does not work, that the buses have not been running for a few days already, etc. etc." (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 8 February).

2. Public Health and Education

Following the resignation tendered by Włodzimierz Hajdrych, Jan Łukaszewicz was appointed the head of Łódź school board. The new head was the director of the wool industry technical school correspondence course, and deputy-president of the ZNP district authority (Łódź, Głos Robotniczy, 2 February).

In Brodnica powiat there are 69 primary schools, and nearly 10,000 pupils. There were five schools there before the War. However, even the 69 fall short of meeting all the requirements of the present school population: while 172 classrooms were enough in 1945-1946, 275 are not enough now (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 2 February).

Over the 15 years since liberation, the city of Chorzów built two primary schools, seven kindergartens, four vocational schools, and one training center at a total cost of 90,000,000 zlotys (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 2 February).

Chorzów city has 218 physicians as against less than 100 in 1937. Since the liberation, the city has added 338 new hospital beds to the existing ones (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 2 February).

At the Wieczysta settlement, the DBOR is to build a municipal dispensary to serve the 20,000 population of the city's new settlements. Estimated capacity: 600 outpatients a day (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 4 February).

On 2 February H. Golański, Minister of Advanced Studies, was the guest of the city's Instytut Elektroenergetyki (Electricity and Power Institute). The minister is interested in the construction of prototypes, conducted by Professor Dr. J. Kozuchowski of Wrocław Polytechnic (Wrocław, Gazeta Robotnicza, 5 February).

The amount of 65,000,000 zlotys, appropriated by the people's municipal council presidium for health services over the next five years will be distributed thus:

Inpatients' services	36,200,000 zlotys
Outpatients' "	10,300,000 "
Equipment for DBOR-built hospitals and dispensaries	16,400,000 "
Technical documentation	2,100,000 "

Added to 76,200,000 zlotys, the cost of construction by the DEOR, this totals 141,200,000 zlotys. According to the municipal economic planning commission, the above amounts are not sufficient for equipping all DEOR-built hospitals and dispensaries (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 6 February).

The Wojewodztwo has 27 popular universities, with student bodies reaching 100 (at Ruda). The popular university at Juchnowiec Koscielny offers lectures on agriculture, astronomy, law and medicine by specialists commuting from Bialystok city (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 6 February).

On 5 February the executive of the party city committee met over 300 Lublin school teachers. Among the subjects discussed: The disquieting fact that 10% of primary, and 14% of high school pupils have to repeat courses. It was also said during the discussion that the introduction of a higher proportion of technical subjects in the school curriculum was not sufficient as yet.

Within the next five years, the city will require the services of 500 new teachers. It is to be supposed that teachers' courses will have to be organized in order to cope with the existing shortage, and to prevent its worsening (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 8 February).

On 7 February a Czechoslovak "Superaero" plane and a helicopter arrived here for the ambulance services. The helicopter has a range of 460, and the plane - of 1,600 km. Both will be used principally to serve the sailors and fishermen, and the helicopter will be given additional duty on ice patrol between Szczecin and Swinoujscie (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 8 February).

II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. PZPR-ZSL Cooperation

In an interview Boleslaw Stachowiak, first secretary of the party Szamotuly powiat committee, explained that the development of his powiat's agricultural associations, better than in the other powiats of the wojewodztwo, and the substantial purchases of farm machinery by the associations were due to the exemplary cooperation between the party powiat committee and the ZSL powiat committee (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 3 February).

Stanislaw Gucwa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, arrived in our city to attend the two-day plenum of the ZSL wojewodztwo committee. The report will be read by Aleksander Schmidt, president of the people's wojewodztwo council, member of the ZSL wojewodztwo committee presidium (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 5 February).

Attended by comrades Zygmunt Sikorski, president of the people's Baluty city section council, Czeslaw Karbowski, first secretary of the party Baluty city section committee, and by Roman Kolaczynski, representing the ZSL city committee, a conference of agricultural activists of Baluty city section discussed the development of the section's gardening and agriculture. The eleven agricultural associations of the section will be granted 2,719,000 zlotys in agricultural development fund credits (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 6/7 February).

Today A national ZSL conference opens in the city to discuss political schooling in ZSL local associations. In addition to all ZSL leaders of the wojewodztwo, the conference will be attended by Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the ZSL chief committee, who will acquaint wojewodztwo ZSL activists with the part to be played by the ZSL in shaping up the new countryside (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 8 February).

Invited by the Opole powiat peasant leaders, Czeslaw Wycech, member of the ZSL chief committee, Sejm speaker, accompanied by Kazimierz Iwanowski, member of the ZSL chief committee arrived in the wojewodztwo on 7 February, and met the representatives of ZSL wojewodztwo authorities, and of the people's councils (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 8 February).

2. Mass Organizations

In an interview after the fourth plenum of the party central committee, Karol Bialkowski, civil engineer, head of the NOT Bialystok branch said that the branch membership included 2,564 civil engineers and technicians, organized in 122 plant associations (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 2 February).

Lodz wojewodztwo LPZ has a membership of about 70,000, organized in 1,000 local associations (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 2 February).

On 31 December 1959, Lodz had 330 LK associations (of which 248 were at industrial plants and other enterprises) with a combined membership of 19,315 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 2 February).

After a period of stagnation, the activities of the wojewodztwo TWP picked up in 1959, and the members of the society delivered 2,500 lectures. Of these, an average 180 a month were delivered at the PGR's (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 4 February).

On 3 February the party city committee assessed the work done by the social school construction fund committees in 1959. In 1959, the committees collected a total of 9,456,337 zlotys. In many plants, 100% of the crews pledged contributions (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 4 February).

Wladyslaw Kozdra, Powel Dabek, Edward Machocki, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, and representatives of the ZSL and SD attended the meeting of the FJN wojewodztwo committee on 4 February. It was disclosed that the total amount collected for the social school construction fund did not exceed 67,500,000 zlotys, or 72% of the amount planned. In certain powiats, like Radzyn, Krasnystaw, Lukow and Parczew, no more than 23-25% of the contributions pledged were paid (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 5 February).

"Collecting contributions to the social school construction fund is up to the way activists work: in Rzepicha and Losiny gromadas (Tuchola powiat), pledges were redeemed in 96% but at Silno (Swiecie powiat), only 200 zlotys were collected. No wonder: people's gromade council presidium members and the president of the agricultural association were among those who failed to pay.

"There are also some surprising developments: Wloclawek, in 1958 the best among wojewodztwo cities, was the worst in 1959" (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 5 February).

A conference of the association of steel industry civil engineers and technicians was held on 4 February, and attended by representatives of the chief authority of the steel industry union.

Palmrich, civil engineer informed the meeting of the general plan worked out by the association for the implementing of the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee, and concerning technical progress: Up to the end of February, the association's branches at particular plants will join the management in discussing concrete suggestions for promoting technical progress in 1961. Similar discussions will take place in November and December with regard to the period 1962-1965 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 5 February).

The report-and-election meeting of the ZMS organization at the WSK (Wytownia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego - Transportation Equipment Plant) of Swidnik re-elected Roman Manko first secretary of the ZMS plant committee (the ZMS plant organization membership: 700) and elected 22 delegates to the ZMS powiat conference and two to the ZMS national congress (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 8 February).

From 25 January to 7 February the ZMS wojewodztwo committee ran, at Lubostron, a schooling center for the newly-elected secretaries of ZMS action groups. Five-hundred ZMS activists attended the courses. They heard a speech concerning their future tasks, delivered by Zenon Jundzill, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 8 February.)

III. THE PZPR

1. General

The party Stare Miasto city section committee held a series of conferences of party primary organization secretaries, production enterprise activists, and those of trade, cooperative societies, institutions and government agencies in order to discuss the fourth plenum of the party central committee.

It was stated by the city section committee that enrollment was stepped up in January, when 29 new candidates joined. Among them, there were two scientists (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 2 February).

In an interview comrade Irena Skrobiszewska, representing the party Hrubieszow powiat organization at the party wojewodztwo conference complained about the extremely slight number of women being elected to party primary organization authorities and to the party powiat committees. She said that while she had her duties as school teacher, she found time to work for the LK, and to conduct seminars for party schooling lecturers (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 3 February).

A conference of the party Gorna city section organization heard Michalina Tatarkowna-Majkowska, first secretary of the party Lodz organization, who reported on the work done by the fourth plenum of the party central committee, and described the general drift of the efforts aimed at furthering technical progress (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

"Excellent though they may be, speeches at party meetings do not transform a comrade into an activist. He must also work outside party agencies.

"Sren powiat committee of the party has 200 activists, divided into groups in accordance with their interests, and there is also a group of non-party activists there, including physicians, veterinarians, teachers etc.

"It is not enough to organize a group of activists. The group must be steadily expanded through enrollment, that of young people in particular" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 4 February).

2. Propaganda and Press.

The party Baluty city section committee executive held a meeting to discuss party press circulation -- the first city section committee to do so. In the city section, the circulation of Glos Robotniczy rose 52% over November 1959. If circulation is to rise further, the newspaper must be taken into many plants and institutions.

In the city section, there are 47 newsstands, and their number will be increased.

During the discussion, comrades pointed to the disquieting drop in the circulation of party periodicals (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 4 February).

In 1959, the population of Lodz city spent 46,776,000 zlotys on 3,918,000 books of all descriptions. The wojewodztwo population outside of Lodz spent 23,375,000 on 1,988,000 books. The per capita expenses on books in the wojewodztwo amount to 80 zlotys p.a. as against 32 zlotys in Cracow and Katowice, 24 zlotys in Poznan, and 17 zlotys in Kielce wojewodztwos (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 4 February).

In an article Stanislaw Zgrzywa chief of the party wojewodztwo committee propaganda section said: "On the eve of the meeting of delegates from Polish and Soviet border zones, it should be said that in three years of cooperation, 1,100 persons from the wojewodztwo, mostly artists, visited Lvov and Volhynia districts across the border. Numerous Soviet groups came here" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 5 February).

IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP

Tonight the SAIW club offers a discussion evening on "Poland and the Vatican over the Last Thousand Years" (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 4 February).

In a long article Krystyna Staniek criticized the church for a variety of things, among them for the oath of first communicants who were asked to vow never to belong to organizations unfriendly to the church. She went on to quote excerpts from the "Vademecum of Parish Priest and Confessor," ordering the priests to baptize people in danger of death even though they may have been unwilling theretofore, as "God grants the dying a special grace of enlightenment, and they certainly crave baptism" The author ended: "I feel awkward. It has been a long time since I read anything as barbarous and non-ethical. The priest must stoop to such things as physical interference with the act of delivery to baptize a child without the mother's consent, must violate a dying man's wishes" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 7/8 February).

An article listed the fees charged for church services:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Town charge</u>	<u>Country charge</u>
Wedding	50-600 zlotys	400-800 zlotys
Bans	100 "	100 "
Baptism	20-50 "	20-50 "
Funeral	60-600 "	400-800 "
Birth (and other certificates)	20-50 "	20-50 "

"Masses range from 50 to 150 zlotys, Gregorian masses from 1,200 to 1,500 zlotys. The Sunday tray in the country brings in 24,000 zlotys a month on the average.

"Many data are unavailable, i.e., those with regard to missions, dispensations, pilgrimages etc. One may have a fair idea of the income of the parish clergy if one considers the fact that a priest with 6,500 parishioners obtained enough money during 14 months to build a house for the verger, organist and physician to live in, and to have a new roof put on the parsonage, obtaining construction materials in the free market, which cost him a 12,000 zlotys 'commission'" (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 8 February).

V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Katowice Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Jan Noras, former manager of No 48 MHD store to four years, and its storekeeper Edward Slowinski to one and one-half years in prison for embezzling 250,000 zlotys, and concealing the fact by means of false entries in their reports (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 2 February).

"The population of Sepolno powiat resents the fact that the people's powiat council hired citizeness Ossowska of Kamien, who in 1959 ran up a 4,500 zlotys shortage while working at the local bakery. There are other things in the powiat that may be resented as well: The powiat union of cooperatives paid a 2,700 zlotys bribe to have the cooperative's car repaired. The cooperative members explained that the bribe had been given to obtain a discount on the charge for the repairs" (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 2 February).

In 1959, children caused 4,362 fires out of the total number of 24,157. The fires caused by children brought a total loss of 145,406,600 zlotys worth of property etc., and 124 children perished in them. A fire-prevention campaign is being conducted among children (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 2 February).

In a long article Krystyna Libman discussed planned parenthood, stating that only a higher level of general and sex culture among both men and women could put an end to the 250,000-300,000 miscarriages a year. The author said that the new legal abortion regulations brought about a drop in the mortality rate due to illegal ones (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 4 February).

The next five-year plan for the city provides for the construction of a 100-man pensioners' home, and of a home for 100 retarded boys, at a total cost of 9,700,000. Together with other institutions to be rebuilt or expanded, the social welfare services in the city will have gained 600 beds in their institutions (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 4 February).

In 1959, the PIH wojewodztwo branch carried out 1,434 inspections. Criminal activities were found in 285 cases. The irregularities concerning money shortages, embezzlements etc. involved amounts ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 zlotys on the average.

The PIH seized 6,295,000 zlotys worth of goods imported from other wojewodztwos. The quality of the goods seized was so bad that 800,000 zlotys worth had to be sent back to be re-processed, and 230,000 zlotys worth had to be destroyed as unfit for human consumption (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 4 February).

Sokolka (Bialystok wojewodztwo), population 10,000, had municipal baths, however they are used by no more than 300 persons a month. The turnout is a bit heavier on the eve of holidays but on certain weekdays attendants are the only people to be found there (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 4 February).

Marian Labeda, chief accountant, and Jozef Matkowski, deputy-accountant of Olecko State Forests station went to the bank, and collected 35,000 zlotys, the forest workers' payroll. Straight from the bank, they went to a restaurant, where they dined and wine so well that they went home quite drunk. They were still resting at home after dinner, when the MO came to look for them, and found that Labeda still had 33,300 zlotys left (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 4 February).

The MO of Staromiejska city section arrested two 15-year old boys whom Jerzy Swiniarski, a taxi driver, trained to strip parked cars of their parts. Swiniarski used such parts for his own car or stored them at home or sold them (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 4 February).

Henryk Sepcinski, soltys of Zabiele (Kolno powiat) was arrested after the MO found 5 liters of moonshine and a fully equipped still in his house (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 5 February).

Znin Powiat Court sentenced Franciszek Jankowski to nine months in prison, and fined him 1,000 zlotys for having, as employee of Janowiec meat plant forged pig delivery contracts through entering fictitious names of suppliers (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 5 February).

Katowice Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Maria Sitek, 48, to one and one-half years in jail for cheating 12 persons out of 25,000 zlotys through promising to help their cases using her alleged connections among state officials (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 5 February).

Teresa Mikućewicz, employed by the people's Goldap powiat council presidium health section made patients come after business hours to have their business attended to, and charged them 70 zlotys apiece for services which are free under social security regulations (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 5 February).

Polish production of contraceptives has been found inadequate, and will be vastly expanded in 1960. The quality will be improved, too. Exclusive distribution rights will be given to cosmetics wholesale agencies, and to powiat unions of rural commune cooperatives. As early as this year, the first automatic dispensing machines will appear in the streets (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 6/7 February).

Lodz Wojewodztwo Court sentenced two boys (names of juvenile delinquents withheld under Polish regulations), at present of age, to eight years in prison each, and their two accomplices, still under 18, to confinement in a reform institution till the age of 21 for having staged a series of burglaries (one, inspired by and imitated after the French "Rififi" movie, yielded 585 watches, worth 431,000 zlotys) (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 6/7 February).

Bialystok Powiat Court sentenced three boys: One, over 18, to two years in prison, and two minors to stay at a reform institution till coming of age, for having severely beaten up a passerby after asking him for money to buy vodka (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 7/8 February).

VI. ECONOMIC

A. Industries

Built at a cost of 28,000,000 zlotys, the Szczecin Huta steel works intra-plant transport system will both save manual labor and decrease the cost of producing 1 ton of pig iron by 16 zlotys (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 2 February).

Under the new production plan for the "POMET" metal works, prepared in accordance with the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee, there will be a series of technological changes. Among them: scrap iron will be the only raw material used, making pig iron use unnecessary. The process of steelmaking will be speeded up. Estimated 1960 savings: 4,000,000 zlotys (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 2 February).

In January the FSC made 220 "ZUK" pickup trucks, thus overfulfilling the monthly production plan by 2% (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 2 February).

In December the Wroclawskie Zaklady Elektrotechniczne (Wroclaw Electrotechnical Plant) began mass-producing channel switches for television sets. This puts an end to the shortages experienced by Warsaw television plants (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 2 February).

In 1960, the "Skolwin" paper mill produced 160 ton of paper, worth 1,200,000 zlotys. The mill's power plant supplied over 200,000 zlotys worth of current (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 2 February).

In an interview Slowik, chief engineer at the "Elester" works, said that due to replacing bakelite by polystyrene, the productivity at the plant increased three or fourfold (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 2 February).

While Polish chemical engineers supervise the construction of Cabo Frio (Brazil) soda works, ten Brazilian chemical engineers and mechanics were trained at the Inowroclawskie Zaklady Sodowe (Inowroclaw Soda Works) at Matwy (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 3 February).

In January the output of the Inowroclawskie Zaklady Sodowe amounted to 40,089, and that of Janikowskie Zaklady Sodowe (Janikowo Soda Works) - to 23,320 ton of soda (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 3 February).

The new "Atlas" apparatus for distilling sea into fresh water (18 ton a day), installed at first abroad "Sienkiewicz" and "Karpaty" will save about 200 tons, hitherto used for fresh water tanks (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 3 February).

The technical progress fund is not being properly used: the overwhelming part of the money is being spent in central institutions, and only 10.7% is going to particular industrial enterprises.

Other examples: at Wroclaw's "M-5" plant, the 100,000 zlotys prize for the construction of a prototype motor was distributed among as many as 400 persons.

At the "T-1" works, the award fund gave prizes to heads of the social and personnel sections, and to a few charwomen as well (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 3 February).

In June 1958, jointly with Poznan and Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo councils, the people's Lodz wojewodztwo council decided to finance research by a scientific commission for working out a program for the development of Konin-Leczyca mining areas (brown coal at Konin, Rogozno and Uniejow, salt at Inowroclaw).

The program has been worked out, and submitted to the planning commission of the Council of Ministers. Principal items:

Construction of Konin-Lodz railroad, of floodwater (300,000,000 cu meter capacity) reservoirs on Warta River; prospecting would be concentrated in the area of Uniejow and Rogozno near Piatek, Leczyca population is to grow up to 25,000, and small industries are to be located there (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

Szczecin Shipyard began the construction of a new, "B-55" type, 6,100 t dw motor vessel for PLO, one of the shipyard's principal customers. "Legnica," the first of the series will be delivered in May, and the other two, one to be launched in February and the other in June should see service before the end of the year (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 3 February).

The Polish machine industry succeeded in exporting lathes to the USA, and new models will be exhibited at Chicago. The value of this year's exports of machine tools is estimated at 40,000,000 foreign trade zlotys. Among them, there will also be grinders, and tools for railroad rolling stock construction.

Allied exports: "Junak," "Stary" and "Nysa" motorcycles, "Nysa" pickup trucks, ambulances and miniature buses, and "SAN" buses.

At Plovdiv, Paris and Erno, the shipbuilding industry will exhibit tankers, general cargo carriers, fishing boats and tugs (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 3 February).

"It is hard to say when the foundry at the Tomaszowskie Miejskie Przedsiębiorstwo Terenowe (Tomaszow Local Municipal Enterprise) may start work. It was erected in spring 1959. The construction was decided upon in 1956 to replace the old, inefficient foundry. After almost three years, a new technological plan had to be worked out as it was found that the wojewodztwo design and project office is not up to the task. 7,000,000 zlotys were wasted before this was discovered.

"The matter should be investigated by the wojewodztwo attorney in order to establish who is responsible for this state of affairs" (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

In January the Zjednoczone Zaklady Rowerowe (United Cycle Works) made 34,000 bicycles - an all-time monthly high (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 3 February).

Planned to last five months the modernization of "Kosciuszko" steelworks "Morgan" wire rolling mill took 11 weeks only, thus allowing for the production of more than 10,000 ton of wire. If imported, this wire would have cost about \$3,000,000 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 3 February).

Workshops are being finished at Koszalin's Zaklady Przemyslu Elektronicznego (Electronics Industry Plant) "KAZEL" which will manufacture pressed glass insulators for television and radio sets, for radiolocation, for electronic computers etc. This will be eminently anti-import production (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 3 February).

Following the installation of dust-absorbing devices at the Szczecinskie Zaklady Nawozow Fosforowych (Szczecin Phosphate Fertilizer Plant), the city's air will have half the dust content of former times (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 4 February).

Wroclaw's "M-5" plant prepares for the production of Poland's first 120 megawatt generator. At the end of the five-year plan period, the output will reach four a year.

The plant also studies the construction of a 200 megawatt one, and at present only a few plants in the world are manufacturing turbines of this size. Other work planned by the plant: Diesel and electric locomotive motors (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 4 February).

Just as at "Pafawag" (State Railroad Car Plant), production quotas have been changed at Swidnica's "Wagony" (Railroad Cars). The entire crew was discharged, and re-hired under new conditions. When the old quotas were in effect, they were fulfilled by 272% as against 233% in November after the introduction of the new ones. The average wage dropped accordingly from 2,386 zlotys per month in September to 1,890 zlotys per month in November. However, the average wage climbed back to 2,020 zlotys in December, when productivity rose as expected (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 4 February)

The "Zamech" mechanical works of Elblag obtained considerable savings through the use of an ultrasonic device for discovering hidden flaws in the materials used (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 4 February).

Lenin Huta steelworks is introducing X-Ray equipment for measuring the thickness of sheet metal ranging from 1.5 to 12 mm (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 4 February).

Piotr Mazelon, member of the executive of the party wojewodztwo committee, and Stanislaw Jedras, first secretary of the party city committee took part in a conference at the Iron Ore Mining Union, discussing the implementation of fourth plenum resolutions. In his report

on the city's industries, Jedras stressed the development of "Bierut" steelworks which increased its output sevenfold over the 15-year period since liberation (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 4 February).

Work continues on the construction of the third section of Skawina's aluminum plant. It is expected that just as the first and second section had been, the third one will be completed on schedule, i.e., on 30 September 1960 (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 4 February).

"Automatically welded by the method worked out by Henryk Lipko, FSC road wheel and spring section engineer, the wheels withstand 20 km of run without tires as against 15 km for manually welded ones.

"However, this is not being offered the proper cooperation. The motor industry project and design office says the new wheels must undergo similar road tests over a four-year period. This does not make sense. How does the office know that in four years' time cars will still be using wheels, and not air cushions?" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 4 February).

Using technical progress fund money the Ministry of Food Industry built an "E-1" device for the production of specially pure oxygen and hydrogen. This replaces electrolyzers, mainly used by hospitals, and imported from Great Britain, West Germany and the USSR at \$40,000-50,000 apiece (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 4 February).

"While the members of our sports teams brought 300 watches from their trip abroad, Wladyslaw Miakisz, civil engineer, chief of the FSC foundry brought at least as many creative ideas from the USA. Said he: Our foundry is built with more vision and scope than the American ones, but their productivity is double ours.

"Among the modifications introduced by Miakisz: small admixtures of bismuth and boron (?) make the cast iron more malleable, and the time of baking is thus out from 100 to 40 hours" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 5 February).

On 4 February, the first open hearth furnace at "Warszawa" steelworks started being heated with natural gas (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 5 February).

One of Europe's largest and most modern, the great steel tube rolling mill of Lenin Huta steelworks will produce over 100,000 ton of steel tubes (p.a.?) for use in water systems, central heating, boilers etc. The mill will be opened this year (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 6 February).

The Pomorskie Zakłady Budowy Maszyn (Pomorze Machine Construction Plant), specializing in heavy machinery, earmarks about 50% of its production for export. After producing rotary kilns for Poland's and China's cement works, the plant improved a "4220" type crusher, breaking rock into specified sizes for road, railroad, harbor etc. construction. Capacity: 6 cu meter of rock/hour. The crusher comes complete with its own high pressure motor, and can be taken in tow on its own wheels (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 6/7 February, Illustration 1).

Following the modernization of the "Dzierzynski" small rolling mill, working mainly for the machine and motor industries, the automation and use of blast furnace gas for heating will save 250 ton of coal a month. While the crew was reduced by 12 men, production is expected to rise by at least 10% (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 6/7 February).

The 5 February KSR at the FSC approved the 1960 production plan, calling for the manufacture of 3,000 "ZUK" pickup trucks, and for an expansion of the output of forgings, cast spare parts etc. Opened last year, the road wheel and spring section will make 54,000 wheels, and 20,000 springs. The labor force is to rise by no more than 4.1%, and the wage fund by 11.4%.

In 1959, the plant made its first, 4,000,000 zlotys profit. In 1960, the planned profits amount to 69,000,000 zlotys (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 6/7 February).

Glos Robotniczy carried a long descriptive article based upon the findings by a survey carried out by a team of economists and technicians, appointed by the government commissioner for the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Poland's 50 plants and 128 scientific research institutes employing radioactive isotopes (Lodz, 6/7 February).

"1959 was a difficult year for the Szczecin Repair Yards. In addition to overhauls, the yards converted five vessels from coal to oil. In exchange for their own 3,700 ton floating dock, the yards received an 8,200 ton one from Gdansk Shipyard, and this changed the nature of work done there.

"Under 1960 plans a power substation is being built during the first quarter, and two new boilers will be ready. Two shops will be rebuilt till the end of the year. In 1961, a new Diesel and steam engine shop will be in operation" (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 7 February).

Made at Gdansk, Gdynia or Szczecin, almost 500 vessels sail the world's seas.

In 1960, Szczecin Shipyard will build ten vessels, totalling 62,000 ton dw as against eight totalling 41,900 ton dw, built in 1959.

Gdynia may become Poland's main shipbuilding center after half a billion zlotys have been invested in a dry dock. (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 7 February).

This year Lenin Huta steel mill is five years old. Over the five year period, the mill made 4,500,000 ton of steel. This year, its eight open hearth furnaces will attain an annual capacity of 1,500,000 ton of steel (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 7/8 February).

"Over the past 15 years, Polish machine industry mastered the production of more than 1,000 types of machinery, and its share in total industrial production rose from 7% in 1937 up to 20.6% in 1959 - the same index for the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the USA and West Germany ranges from 30 to 40%. The use of fuel needed for the generation of 1 kWh dropped from 796 grams in 1949 down to 495 grams in 1959, however the USA needs only 409 grams. Pig iron production per blast furnace: 48,000 ton in 1937, 138,000 ton in 1958, but 325,000 ton in the Soviet Union. One Polish cement worker produced 329 ton of cement in 1937, and 556 ton in 1958, but a Swedish worker produced 1,527 ton." (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 February).

The report-and-election conference of the party organization at Chorzow's "Konstal" plant, held three days after the fourth plenum of the party central committee gathered 115 delegates and 50 invited guests. The following criticisms were voiced with regard to technical progress: intra-plant transport is unwieldy and labor-absorbing, and the plant could manufacture some minor parts for the streetcars it produces instead of bringing them all the way from Bielsko.

An all-plant economic plan will be prepared and submitted to the KSR, scheduled to be held on 23 March (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 8 February).

Up to 1963, Elblag's "Zamech" mechanical works will export 23 power and industrial turbines totalling 334.5 megawatts. Of these, seven power turbines totalling 250 megawatts, and one one-half megawatt industrial turbine (for the People's Republic of China) are ready. Polish engineers will supervise the installation of the turbines in China.

Apart from export production, the works manufactured four "TC-25" turbines for the Zeran and Lodz thermoelectric plants. Soon, construction is to start of a 120 megawatt turbine, to be built under British license, and the largest to have ever been made in Poland (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 February).

Ostrow ZNTK (Zaklady Naprawcze Taboru Kolejowego - Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops) shipped the first ten cold storage railroad cars to Yugoslavia.

The cars, fitted out with automatic brakes, are 100% metal construction, light (16.5 t) because of the use of aluminum in their construction.

The cars constitute a success of the ZNTK which, in principle, is not a manufacturing plant (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 February).

Polish 1959 pharmaceutical exports reached the value of 8,500,000 foreign trade zlotys as against 4,300,000 foreign trade zlotys in 1958. Planned 1960 exports: 13,500,000 foreign trade zlotys.

The industry has outlets in 41 countries, and 70% of exports go to capitalist ones. In Europe, Switzerland and West Germany are the major markets, importing aspirin, phenacetin and sulfa drugs. Overseas, Cameroon and Ghana import Polish antibiotics, painkillers, disinfectants and wormkillers (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 February).

The Gliwickie Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych (Gliwice Plastics Plant) started the manufacture of the so-called picture records, made of polychlorure of vinyl. Monthly output: 3,000 (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 8 February).

According to latest geological research, Kujawy's salt reserves amount to 5,700,000,000 ton, enough for many hundreds of years. Apart from 2,500,000 ton of salt to be produced annually starting in 1965, the salt reserves will help in developing the chemical industry (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 8 February).

B. Fuels and Power

"The party powiat committee conference on technical progress disclosed facts like this one: at Patnow strip mine, there are ten manual drills at work. One power drill (and there are quite a few of them at the store at the mine) could do the work of ten manual ones, however cannot be used as current was not led the several hundred meters to the strip mine. And this had to happen at a mine which supplies with fuel a mighty power plant nearby" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 4 February).

Lodz needs help in building up its thermoelectrical plant's heating system. It was disclosed that only a part of the 15 km of tubes needed to carry out this year's program has been received so far. Out of 9,800 meter needed during the first quarter, only 3,176 meter have been delivered, and not all the required sizes are included in these. Of the 60 welding machines requested, only four arrived (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 5 February).

This week the power systems of Poland and Czechoslovakia, both CEMA members will be linked through Silesia's supplying Slovakia with up to 50 megawatt current, and the same amount being supplied by Czechoslovakia to the power-short Walbrzych district in Lower Silesia (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 6/7 February).

The per worker use of power in Poland reached 6,600 kWh p.a. in 1958, only 15% less than in West Germany a few years earlier (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 February).

C. Consumer Goods, and Domestic Trade

In an interview Zdzislaw Misiak, head of the people's municipal council presidium trade section stated that, just as on previous occasions, false rumors concerning the sugar price increase were proved just false rumors. There was plenty of sugar but to counter-balance the run on it, shops were supplied with double the usual quantity. There is no shortage in view (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 2 February).

All washing machines are on free sale now with the sole exception of the Polish-made SHL, for which coupons are still necessary (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 2 February).

At present, Czarna Wies (near Bialystok) and "Chojnowskie" washing machines are in greater demand than the SHL, and it is fortunate that there are more of the former ones (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

The 2,000 exhibitors at the spring trade fair here will occupy 36,000 sq meter of roofed-in, and 1,000 sq meter of open space. The local industries will be the largest with 7,100 sq meter, followed by the key light industries with 5,700 sq meter (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 3 February).

In 1959, the Wroclawska Fabryka Mebli (Wroclaw Furniture Factory) made 18,000 wardrobes as against 4,000 in 1955. The factory's total output over the five-year period: 75,000 three-door wardrobes (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 3 February).

Within a few weeks, the city is to have a few enterprise-run shops. It is a pity that without waiting for their arrival, three shops in the city were closed a few months ago (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 3 February).

Following the extension of installment sales to include household appliances, there were promptly sold out. In order to restock, East German and, later on, Soviet ones will be imported. (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

The MHD has shops in 38 localities of the wojewodztwo. If 1950 turnover be considered 100, it went up to 342 in 1955, and to 695 in 1959.

Wojewodztwo state-run trade extends to 52% of the city trade network, and commands about 62% of retail trade in the cities where state shops are located (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 4 February).

Out of the 300 foremen at "Marchlewski" cotton mill, 50 did not complete the primary school program. At the "Reymont" wool industry mill, there are 20% of such foremen, and the plant's civil engineers help them out with their mathematics.

Wierzbicki, civil engineer, manager of the Zaklady Przemyslu Welnianego imienia Gwardii Ludowej (People's Guard Wool Industry Plant) said that a new set of machinery with electric controls arrived at his mill, however as nobody knew how to handle it, it soon broke down and had to be replaced by the old one (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 5 February).

The "Malimo" looms, now working at the Pabianickie Zaklady Przemyslu Bawelnianego (Pabianice Cotton Mill) are 20-25 times more efficient than the conventional ones. West German-made, they produce 120 m/hour as against 3 to 4 m/hour for the conventional ones. However, the machine uses a special yarn, and there are no facilities for preparing it. Due to incompetent handling, the stock of "Malimo" needles was exhausted. The looms' electrical installations also are a headache. Summing up: "Malimo" makes 40 m/hour, and not 120 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 5 February).

At the Zaklady Przemyslu Welnianego imienia Bardowskiego (Bardowski Wool Industry Mill), waste is the main problem. At the spinning mill, only 893 kg of yarn are obtained from 1,000 kg of raw material as against 912 planned, and this means the loss of 1.9%.

A conference decided to make the workers responsible for such wastage. This year, modernization should help the mill save 520,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 6/7 February).

The industries filed requests for 217 various articles to be classified as first quality ones. Of the 75 tested so far, only 25 were recognized to be first quality. Among them: Bielsko cloth, gabardine made by the wool industry plant at Kety, steelon mesh seamless stockings made at Lodz, woolen "Olimpia" cardigans etc. (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 February).

D. Transportation and Communications

Seventeen river barges have already begun work and, this year, 20 will leave Plock River Shipyard, the bulk of them earmarked for "Zegluga na Odrze" (Odra River Shipping). Cracow and Sandomierz Shipyards build barges to be pushed by a motor barge, made in Warsaw. The prototype of a 240 h.p. "pusher" is to be completed this year.

Over the next five years, river transport will have grown 2.5 times. In 1961, there will be 32,500 ton barges, and a number of larger, motor ones. Inland shipping investments under the next five-year plan will amount to 480,000,000 zlotys for barges, and 120,000,000 zlotys for the "white" tourist and excursion fleet (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 1 February).

Very soon now the Zaklady Azotowe (Nitrogen Works) at Kedzierzyn will build its own quay, and a 6 km water spur to Gliwice Canal at a total cost of 60,000,000 zlotys. This example will be followed by the Janikowskie Zaklady Sodowe on Upper Notec River (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 1 February).

Every day, the municipal transit carries 32,000 passengers, and this makes for a per capita number of 193 trips p.a.

Within the next five years, these figures will almost double to 57,000 passengers a day, and 320 trips p.a. (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 3 February).

The weight of railroad rolling stock has been gradually reduced in order to cut the use of steel, and one ton of steel saved saves 10 ton of coal. Boxcars are now 2.5 ton, flatcars 5 ton, and passenger cars 3.7 ton lighter than heretofore. This has been done through replacing the chassis by a strengthened bos, which at the same time reinforces the construction. Up to the present, the Polish railroad rolling stock industry used 200,000 ton of steel p.a., and accounted for one-fifth of all international railroad rolling stock trade (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 4 February).

This year Bydgoszcz will have a new long distance telephone exchange, thus initiating semi-automation of long distance calls. The exchange installations are Polish-built (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 4 February).

While there is one Post and Telegraph office per 12,627 population in an average Polish wojewodztwo city, Cracow has only one per 14,686. Under the next five year plan, the city will get 11 new offices, and its telephone exchange will increase by 14,500 numbers (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 5 February).

Over the next few years, the length of city streetcar tracks will be increased by 14 km to 102 km. The number of passengers carried will grow to 243,000,000 p.a., and there will be 352 streetcars as against 256 at present.

There will be 120 buses, serving 117 km of routes (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 5 February).

To accommodate tourists the PKP established 80 routes, along which trains can be run following a special request by travel organizations or other groups.

For this year the workers' vacation fund requested seats for 600,000 passengers as against 550,000 in 1959. Their travel has been staggered over the entire summer months with the exception of the following days: 1 to 3, 12 to 17, and 28 to 31 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 5 February).

Up to 1965, there will be 209 units flying the Polish flag, and totalling 1,254,000 ton dw as against 125 totalling over 707,000 ton dw at present (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 7 February).

Representatives of Poland and of West Germany are holding a conference in Cracow in order to work out a plan of transports of merchandise, mainly Polish coal and Lenin Huta steel products. East Germany, the transit country is also represented at the conference which is expected to last about two weeks (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 7/8 February).

On 6 February, the new locomotive shed for narrow gauge railroads, built at a cost of over 4,000,000 zlotys was inaugurated at Werkowice. It is Poland's most modern, and will also carry out overhauls of engines from other sheds in the railroad district (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 8 February).

E. Construction

Over the 15 years since liberation, 15,000 housing units were built at Chorzow at a total cost of 746,000,000 zlotys (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 2 February).

Within a few days a new, special device for controlling the quality and durability of concrete both in samples and in buildings will be introduced by the Silesian construction industry (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 3 February).

While the DBOR and other agencies are to build 12,000 housing units in LODZ this year, and 100,000 between now and 1965, one must bear in mind that the 1959 plan has not been fulfilled, there has been an endemic labor turnover in construction, and poor finance and material policies (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

On 2 February it was disclosed by the people's municipal council presidium that in 1959 the city built 1,831 housing units, and started 3,017 through state credits being granted private builders. In 1960, credits will allow for completing 1,500 units only. Funds are 30,000,000 zlotys short for starting 2,000 units to be completed in 1961. Additional 50,000,000 zlotys credits are needed to meet the demands of all housing construction planned (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 3 February).

The city's 170,000 population dwells in 81,600 units. Up to 1965, there should be a total of 108,000 units (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 4 February).

In an interview at Szczecin, Franciszek Pisula, Minister of Construction and of Construction Materials stated his department was in favor of the suggestion made by the people's wojewodztwo council that a cold storage warehouse be built by the state at Szczecin, the council contributing 50% of the construction cost (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 4 February).

According to professional estimates, the peasants will build about 120,000 structures this year, both farm and dwelling ones. The Agricultural Bank opened over 1,100,000,000 zlotys long term credits. It must be hoped that the construction materials position will be improved (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 5 February).

Within the next few years, about 1,500,000 cu meter will be built in the city's downtown section, including 9,000 housing units. Total cost: 2,000,000,000 zlotys approximately.

Municipal economy investments in the downtown area will amount to 80,000,000 zlotys this year, and to 278,000,000 zlotys over the next five year period (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 8 February).

F. General Economic

1. Economic structure and administration; economic plans, plan fulfillment, and policies. In an interview Roman Lubos, president of the people's Chorzow municipal council, said that while before the War there were 12,000 unemployed in the city, at present the labor force numbered 66,000, and there was a labor shortage (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 2 February).

On 2 February, the people's Lodz municipal council presidium discussed Lodz development plans for the years 1961-1965:

Premises: In 1965, the Lodz population will have reached 736,000, and the labor force between 370,000 and 375,000.

Up to 1965, 100,000 housing units will have to be built (60,000 by the council's agencies), 2,014 buildings renovated, 3,410 buildings connected with the utilities networks, 5,000 street lamps installed, 27 schools, totalling 401 classrooms built. There will be 540 new hospital beds, however this will not bring any substantial improvement as the 70.2 beds per every 10,000 population after the construction as aforesaid will still be below the national average. The working hours of physicians will be increased by 33%, and those of dentists by 31%. Six dispensaries, ten nurseries, and 299 shops will be built.

As the council counts on 470,000,000 zlotys of its own revenue to meet the pertinent expenses, and not on 570,000,000 zlotys as estimated by the planning committee of the Council of Ministers, the presidium decided to ask the Council of Ministers for 267,500,000 zlotys additional grants (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 February).

Up to 1965, Poland's population will increase by 3,000,000 as against Czechoslovakia's 800,000 increase from 13,700,000 to about 14,700,000 [sic]

However, production figures are not in Poland's favor:

(Per Capita)

	<u>Poland</u>		<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1965</u>
Steel	187 kg	275 kg	387 kg	739 kg
Electric current	701 kwh	1,200 kwh	1,255 kwh	2,647 kwh
Cement	145 kg	310 kg	238 kg	604 kg

(Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 3 February).

The people's wojewodztwo council decided to reorganize local industry management. The wojewodztwo local industry is made up of 477 enterprises, totalling 1,673 plants. Value of annual production: 4,300,000,000 zlotys, or one third of the entire commercial turnover of the wojewodztwo. Many enterprises, like the quarry subordinate to Swidnica people's council are in the red, while a similar quarry run by the people's Walbrzych municipal council makes a profit (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 4 February).

On 6 February a meeting of party and economic leaders, of scientists, civil engineers and technicians heard a report read by Pekala, the economic secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee who said that in overfulfilling the 1959 economic plan for the wojewodztwo by 10%, the average production quotas for 60% of the wojewodztwo industrial plants amounted to 150%, and to 200% for 20% of such plants. This can only mean that the quotas were unrealistic. As for overtime, the average per worker was ten hours at "Fablok" (Chrzanow's Fabryka Lokomotyw - Locomotive Plant), 11 hours at Lenin Huta steelworks, and 34 hours at the Andrychowskie Zaklady Przemyslu Bawelnianego (Andrychow Cotton Mill).

The index of manual work was too high, and reached 50-70% in several plants.

While there were in the wojewodztwo 7,300 civil engineers and 14,000 technicians, or 7.8% of Poland's technical personnel, their territorial distribution was not correct: in Cracow, there are 4.3 civil engineers and 5.3 technicians per 100 production workers, while in Tarnow there are only 3.8 civil engineers per 100 workers, and even fewer at Osiwecim, Chrzanow and Jaworzno (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 7/8 February).

While there are no data available for this century's growth of Poland's gross national product, it is slower than in more industrialized countries: While the GNP increased 19 times over in the USSR between 1913 and 1956, and three times in the USA between 1900 and 1941, Poland's GNP increased slightly more than twofold between 1949 and 1958 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 February).

2. Budgetary and fiscal programs. Under the five-year plan, Cracow is to spend 352,000,000 zlotys on municipal investments:

Water and sewage systems	106,100,000 zlotys
Municipal baths	4,800,000 "
Parks	4,300,000 "
Transit expansion	57,500,000 "
Hotel construction	44,500,000 "

(Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 5 February).

"Potholes in the road, holes in the bridge, crumbling fences... Why? No money.

"In 1958, the wojewodztwo peasants were to pay 52,000,000 zlotys into the gromada funds. They paid 2,500,000 zlotys. In 1959, these payments rose up to 13,000,000 zlotys approximately.

"In collecting, the members of people's gromada councils are very reluctant to seize the belongings of the delinquent taxpayers. However, there is another reason for non-payment, too. Peasants want to know what they are paying for. In Puchaczow gromade (Lublin powiat), peasants paid taxes up to 90% because they wanted a road built" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 8 February).

G. Geographic

In an interview Czeslaw Kolodziejczak, president of the people's municipal council municipa; economy commission stressed the fact that Poznan's population grew from 260,000 pre-War to 400,000 at present and, therefore, even though quite a few new settlements had been built, the density index could only worsen (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 5 February).

Appendix A

Illustrations

- (1) The "4220" type crusher, built by the Pomorskie Zaklady Budowy Maszyn at Bydgoszcz (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 6/7 February, # 31/4996, page 3).

Appendix B

Newspaper Sources

	<u>February</u>
Dziennik Polski (Cracow)	2-8
Gazeta Pomorska (Bydgoszcz)	2-5, 8
Gazeta Poznanska	2-8
Glos Robotniczy (Lodz)	2-8
Kurier Szczecinski	1-8
Sztandar Ludu (Lublin)	2-8
Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice)	2-3, 5-8
Zycie Bialostockie	2-8

Economic only:

Gazeta Robotnicza (Wroclaw)	2-5, 8
Nowiny Rzeszowskie	2-8
Zycie Czestochowy	2-8

Appendix C

Abbreviations

DBOR	Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych (Administration of the Construction of Workers' Settlements)
FJN	Front Jednosci Narodu (National Unity Front)
FSC	Fabryka Samochodow Ciezarowych (Truck Plant)
gromada	village (population)
KSR	Konferencja Samorządu Robotniczego (Conference of Workers' Self-Government)

LK Liga Kobiet (Women's League)
 LPZ Liga Przyjaciol Zolnierza (League of Soldier's Friends)
 MHD Miejski Handel Detaliczny (Municipal Retail Trade)
 MO Milicja Obywatelska (Citizens' Militia)
 NOT Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna (Chief Technical Organization)
 PGR Panstwowe Gospodarstwo Rolne (State Farm)
 PIH Panstwowy Inspektorat Handlu (State Trade Inspectorate)
 PKP Polskie Koleje Panstwowe (Polish State Railroads)
 PLO Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (Polish Ocean Lines)
 powiat county
 PZM Polska Zegluga Morska (Polish Merchant Marine)
 PZPR Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (Polish United Workers' Party)
 SAIW Stowarzyszenie Ateistow i Wolnomyslicieli (Association of Atheists and Freethinkers)
 SD Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (Democratic Party)
 Sejm Parliament
 soltys deputy-bailiff
 TPPR Towarzystwo Przyjazni Polsko-Radzieckiej (Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship)
 TWP Towarzystwo Wiedzy Powszechnej (Society for Popularization of Knowledge)

województwo - province

ZMS Zwiazek Mlodziezy Socjalistycznej (Socialist Youth Union)
 ZNP Zwiazek Nauczycielstwa Polskiego (Polish Teachers' Union)
 ZSL Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (United Peasant Party)
 ZUS Zaklad Ubezpieczen Spolecznych (Social Security Administration)
 5174 - END -